THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

FORTY SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1963 - June 30, 1964

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Dr. Owen B. Kiernan - Commissioner

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

Mrs. Teofilia K. Tattan - Supervisor of Social Service

BOARD OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

Term Expires		
1966	Mrs. Gemma Valenti - Medford	Chairman
1965	Mrs. Edith M. Brickman - Brookline	
1965	Mrs. Carol Offenbach, Melrose	
1966	Mr. Robert Patenaude, North Adams	
1967	Mrs. Mary E. Twomey, Belmont	
1967	Vacancy	

DISTRICT IMMIGRATION AGENTS

Mr. Andrew W. Ansara	-	Lawrence Office, 301 Essex Street
Mr. Daniel J. Donahue	-	Fall River Office, 51 Franklin Street
Mr. John A. McInnes	-	Springfield Office, 235 Chestnut Street
Mr. Edmund B. Meduski	-	Worcester Office, 74 Front Street

ANNUAL REPORT
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1964

The end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1964, completed the 47th year of service of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, originally established as the Bureau of Immigration in 1917, and since 1919 a Division in the Department of Education.

The total services rendered in the five offices were 43,448, a slight increase over the previous year and shows the full capacity of work which a total personnel of 17 employees accomplished for 21,403 individuals who were served by our five offices. Of this total, 11,422 came to the Boston Office; Fall River, 1,853; Lawrence, 2,121; Springfield, 2,688; and Worcester, 3,319. The Boston Office reported 24,998 services with a personnel of 9 workers; Fall River, 3,722; Lawrence, 5,762; Springfield, 3,715; and Worcester 5,247 with two employees in each branch office.

WHAT WE DO

In classifying and recording the work, the Division uses a basis of services rather than a client count. The services may be roughly divided into three general categories; i.e., the giving of information on immigration and naturalization problems; the filling of the federal forms which are required by the Government for immigration and naturalization purposes; and the help given in execution of affidavits of support to bring immigrants to this country. Work with newly arrived immigrants, which usually requires interpretation service, includes help and advice in personal problems of adjustment to the new land.

NATIONALITIES

Of the 108 nationalities - or places of birth - as we recorded our statistics, the Italians were greatest in number - 6,234 (4,035 - Boston). That is the nationality, the largest foreign speaking group of new immigrants residing in Massachusetts; Canadians numbered 5,584 (Boston - 3,381). Many were change of status assisted, as they had come to the United States on temporary entrance. These visitors, or students, were assisted in completing the proper documentation and correspondence with the United States Consuls in Canada, so that on arrangement of appointments with the Consul abroad, they were able to return in a few days with the proper permanent resident visa. We list 4,408 persons born in the United States (Boston - 2,436) for whom we rendered services. Many of these were sponsors of foreign born mates for whom we initiated procedures and assisted in reunion of families. Many were sponsors in affidavits of support for relatives from abroad. There are also those who, though born in the United States, had lived abroad since childhood, married there and had families and now recently returned to the country of their birth. Even though native born, they had problems of learning English and becoming acclimated to a "new country".

A notable increase is shown in the number of Cubans - 3,971 services (Boston - 2,415). The past year showed a marked increase in applications to become legal permanent residents in the United States. We filed documentation at nearby American Consuls in Canada and received appointments for them. For many, the hope of return to their country of birth is getting more and more remote.

Of the 3,074 Portuguese born persons, the Fall River Office reported 2,072 clients, their largest group of the nationalities served. The Southeastern section of Massachusetts is still the locale for the majority of Portuguese and Cape Verde Island born persons.

Polish born persons numbered 2,343 (Boston - 1,087); Ireland, 1,863 (Boston - 1,434); Greece, 1,706; Germany, 1,412; England, 1,015; Chinese born, 928; Jamaica, 627; Lebanon, 598; Lithuania, 460; U.S.S.R., 428; etc., with a goodly number from the new countries as Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Libya (see statistical sheet attached).

RESIDENCE OF APPLICANTS

The greatest number of services were recorded for the clients who resided in the cities where our offices are maintained, although practically every town and city of the Commonwealth is represented. The localities in numerical order are: Boston, 14,104; Worcester, 3,246; Lawrence, 2,722; Springfield, 2,007; Fall River, 2,003; Cambridge, 1,661; Lowell, 1,573; Brookline, 1,023; New Bedford, 1,000; and Somerville 995; etc. (see statistical sheet attached).

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS

Immigration matters of varying kinds ranging from the making of an affidavit for the purpose of bringing relatives to the United States to the changing of an irregular or temporary status to a legal one on the part of the persons already here is a major part of our work. The complexities of the immigration and citizenship laws, with the small quotas for the countries where so many of our clients come from as Italy, Portugal, Greece, etc., bring the majority of requests for our services. Families separated by the quota situation hope for new legislation to remedy their plight.

Family separations are many, as that of the Italian born father who came to the United States on the petition of his naturalized daughter. He now faces a separation of over three years until his wife and children may join him since they are accorded third preference category in the quota, which priority he did establish on his petition. Because of the many waiting their turn in this category, he must wait.

A Greek mother of a citizen for whom the petition was approved ten years ago, still awaits her turn to come to the United States even though she is in the second preference category!!! The case of a Greek young lady was much publicized in the Boston newspapers. She came to the United States to study but she faced deportation to Greece because of the unavailability of a quota number. Her Russian born parents had come to the United States but were unable, under technicalities of the law, to

adjust the status of their daughter since she had reached her majority (she was 22) and could not benefit on her parents' quota. A solution to her case has been initiated by the intercession of a Congressman filing a Private Bill.

An Italian born nephew, for whom the uncle had made an affidavit and who registered at the Consul in Argentina in 1949, still awaits his turn to come to the United States in the non-preference category of the Italian quota.

An adult daughter of a citizen born in Barbados, awaits her turn to come from Bridgetown for ten years. The Jamaican born niece of a citizen of the United States has been registered at the Consulate for many years and still her turn has not been reached. The quota allocations cause many family separations and problems. Many hope for enactment of pending legislation in Congress for a solution in the reunion of close relatives.

A Visa Office Bulletin of the Department of State, January, 1964, lists the total number of oversubscriptions as 806,408 - 630,021 of which are in the nonpreference category. The following quota areas have pending registrations of 10,000 or more:

COUNTRY	OVERSUBSCRIBED	ANNUAL QUOTA
Italy	263,878	5,666
Greece	105,233	308
Poland	68,701	6,488
Portugal	63,293	438
Yugoslavia	33,795	942
Turkey	17,180	225
Israel	15,794	100
Spain	15,258	250
India	15,084	100
Jamaica	11,554	100
Philippines	11,184	100
Hungary	10,119	865
Rumania	10,063	289

The records show that we assisted 2,710 persons in execution of affidavits of support. Many of these are in behalf of Irish and Canadian born relatives where there is no quota problem. The World Fair has been the excuse given in many a visitor's affidavit made by relatives of persons visiting them from abroad during this World Fair Year.

We assisted 333 persons to change status to permanent residence while in the United States. The majority of them were aliens on temporary status in the United States who had married citizens and now wanted to remain in the United States. The next in number were persons who came from South America, Argentina, Brazil or Central America as Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama, who came on temporary status as visitors or students and who now wish to remain in the United States. There is no quota situation for natives of these countries and such persons were able to comply with all the requirements of the immigration law and were able to change status and become residents of the United States without returning to their homeland. The majority of them were for young adults who, since coming to the United States, had

become acclimated to making their homes in America and had prospects in most cases, of employment. Our Social Workers initiated the procedure by completing the necessary application, assembling the required documentation, translating the required documents as birth, marriage and other records, and attending hearings with them before the United States Immigration Service where the application was acted on. Our Social Workers accompanied the applicants on 237 change of status hearings.

However, the former seaman, now resident in the United States and married to a native born citizen and, in many cases, father of a United States born child or children, could not adjust by this application under Section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Law. He had to go abroad in his application for immigrant visa. After much correspondence and presentation of documentation which the Consul required, several Greek born, former seamen were able to go to countries nearby and get a visa. This was not possible to do in Canada. Several Italian born former seamen returned to Italy and, fortunately, were able to return with the proper visas in a few months after the preliminary requirements had been prepared by our Social Workers.

For some, even the adjustment to a permanent resident is not possible, either by Section 245 - remaining in the United States to complete this procedure - or by going abroad, as this group - Americans married to persons who came to the United States as Exchange Visitors - adjustment of status under the present regulations of the Exchange Program has been impossible in most cases. The proof of "extreme hardship" to the citizen spouse or child has been most difficult to show. The citizen spouse, in several cases, has gone abroad with her spouse to fulfill the two year requirement.

NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS

Last year showed that 13,571 immigrants came to Massachusetts from abroad. The greatest number was from Canada. Information regarding various immigration matters shows our largest number of services as we gave information to some 8,237 clients in this category.

The following chart shows the nationalities of immigrants admitted last year to Massachusetts - Year ending June 30, 1963:

Total	13,571
Canada	4,418
United Kingdom	1,515
Italy	1,061
Ireland	918
Germany	693
Poland	502
All Other	4,464

In the past ten years, 108,896 new immigrants have come to Massachusetts. The following chart shows the number admitted yearly:

1954	-	7,901
1955	-	8,817
1956	-	11,742
1957	-	11,260
1958	-	10,128
1959	-	9,855
1960	-	11,953
1961	-	12,091
1962	-	11,578
1963	-	13,571

We sent 5,244 letters of welcome to the new immigrants. From 2,835, we had requests for services. They came either in answer to our welcome letter or referral by a friend. The problems of assimilation are many. Of great concern is the matter of learning the language - becoming citizens - as well as where to fulfill requirements for the draft, change of address, job opportunities and information for opportunities to join social groups of their own nationalities.

The past year brought emphasis on problems of the "domestic" who had come to the United States on employer sponsorship. Many were arranged through professional employment agencies. Several were disappointed that the employment was in a town distant from the city where they had hoped to follow courses of study at night; others desired to leave their employer because the work was harder than anticipated. In some cases, the employer was dissatisfied and wished to have the employee leave and be devoid of his "guarantee" and responsibility.

IMMIGRATION FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

Inquiries from many clients come to have relatives come from behind the Iron Curtain as Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Rumania, etc. There have been a few successful cases among them. We start the procedure in these applications by executing a petition in English and in the Russian languages. Then the document is duly legalized by the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth and then by the Department of State in Washington, D. C. It is send abroad to the relative in U.S.S.R. to apply for the Exit Permit from the proper authorities. Applicants in U.S.S.R. have found that several applications had to be made before given the Exit Permits to leave. Many never get the Permit.

One family had to renew the application yearly for five years, but finally, this past Summer, a mother, sister and brother were reunited with their sister in the vicinity of Boston. The U.S.S.R. officials had permitted them to come from Erevan, Armenia, Russia.

Two elderly mothers from Lithuania came to Massachusetts, one from Estonia and a father from Latvia.

Many of the applications in which we assisted were made for brothers, sisters and spouses and which have met with refusals so far. There is always a flood of inquiries and hopeful applications when newspaper articles appear of successful arrivals as recently a Lithuanian actress in California was happy in having her grandmother join her from Lithuania.

From Hungary, the past year has witnessed the reunion of children in two families with their parents who had tried for some five years previously to have them come without success.

CUBANS

Of the 180,000 Cubans in the United States, it is estimated there are now about 4,000 Cubans living in Massachusetts. We initiated 385 change of status cases last year for Cuban persons. The procedure begins by filling the proper registration form at Consuls in nearby Canada. Further correspondence, presenting the proper documentation and required evidence to comply with all the immigration laws is approved before this procedure is completed. Personal documents as birth, marriage records, police clearances to accompany applications must have translations attached. Some 345 translations alone were made from the Spanish for this group. Presently, the United States Consuls in Canada have so many applications pending their attention that a form letter is sent on receipt of an application. It informs the applicant that his name has been placed on the Administrative List and some months will pass before the Consul can start the processing of the application. Seventy-seven such cases were completed for permanent residence in the United States from Canada. A number were families of three and four persons. The majority were single, young adults; several professional persons and many were of the clerical group who were employed by local insurance companies and banks.

The vicinity of Boston has the largest number of Cuban residents. Many reside in the Back Bay Section of Boston with goodly numbers in Arlington, Belmont, Watertown, Cambridge and Waltham. Although hope of return to their homeland has not been completely abandoned, that possibility appears further and further away for many.

Now that there is no direct transportation from Cuba, there is no hope for relatives to come from there under "waiver" and parolee procedures. A number of Cubans have been able to go to Spain. We have assisted relatives to be reunited in this group by execution of affidavits of support and correspondence with the consul in Spain so that visas were issued and they entered the United States as residents.

Several families came via Jamaica. Others have been able to get into Mexico and are sponsored from there to the United States. There are still many cases of children left in Cuba who are unable to come to the United States, and many who hope for reunion with their wives left in Cuba. Our Spanish speaking Social Worker is concerned with matters for many Cubans who still lack the knowledge of English. Noticeably, there is an improvement in knowledge of English now among this group, especially those who are in their early twenties. They, in two years time, seem to have advanced considerably well. Many who had acquired English have benefited by being able to leave their hospital jobs and enter the banking and accounting fields.

NON-CITIZENS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts is the eighth state in number of aliens in the United States:

California	-	767,022
New York	-	608,120
Texas	-	246,280
Illinois	-	203,406
Florida	-	175,448
New Jersey	-	172,381
Michigan	-	135,412
Massachusetts	-	135,341
Pennsylvania	-	104,549
Ohio	-	86,958
etc.		

In January, 135,341 persons reported their address as non-citizens. The nationalities were as follows:

Canada	-	33,671
Italy	-	14,571
United Kingdom	-	10,519
Poland	-	8,678
Ireland	-	6,525
Germany	-	5,335
U.S.S.R.	-	2,027
Netherlands	-	1,506
Cuba	-	1,173
Japan	-	508
Mexico	-	203
All other permanent	-	39,469
Other than permanent	-	11,156

MASSACHUSETTS FOREIGN BORN

Foreign stock, as defined by the Census Bureau, is comprised of foreign born persons and natives born of foreign, or mixed foreign and native parentage. In the United States, one in each five United States residents is of foreign stock, according to the 1960 census results. In Massachusetts, the so-called "foreign stock" is 40% of the total population.

TOTAL POPULATION - MASSACHUSETTS.....5,149,317

Native born.		4,572,865 - 88.8%
Native parentage.	3,091,008 - 60%	
Foreign or mixed parentage.	1,481,857 - 28.8%	
Foreign born		576,452 - 11.2%

Persons in Massachusetts of "foreign stock" are 2,058,309 or 40% of the total population of the state.

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN BORN IN MASSACHUSETTS

For the 576,452 foreign born persons listed in Massachusetts, the mother tongue is listed as follows:

English	-	187,336
Italian	-	84,848
French	-	59,125
Polish	-	33,199
Portuguese	-	30,929
Yiddish	-	26,417
German	-	19,517
Greek	-	14,467
Swedish	-	14,018
Russian	-	11,748
Lithuanian	-	11,494
Finnish	-	5,003
Arabic	-	4,080
Norwegian	-	3,192
Chinese	-	3,172
Spanish	-	3,010
Dutch	-	2,218
Ukranian	-	1,955
Hungarian	-	1,760
Danish	-	1,479
Japanese	-	1,147
Czech	-	880
Slovak	-	641
Rumanian	-	510
Serbo-Croatian	-	400
Slovanian	-	57
All other	-	16,828
Not reported	-	37,022
TOTALS	-	576,452

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

We assisted 2,022 persons in becoming citizens and filled applications for naturalization. Declarations of Intention were made for 181 persons who found this necessary either for employment or to enter military service. 581 persons who were citizens through their parents were aided in procedures which sometimes involved correspondence in getting necessary birth records and evidence of long residence in the United States. They found it necessary to apply for Certificates of Citizenship to prove citizenship in order to get registered to vote or to obtain United States passports for travel or for employment purposes. One applicant, who had been voting for many years under the assumption that his father was naturalized during his minority, found that when his birth certificate came from abroad, he was over 21 years of age at the time of the father's naturalization so that he had no right to vote. He had to get naturalized after living in the United States over fifty years.

The newer immigrants, especially from the Communist Controlled countries, are applying for naturalization as soon as possible. There were several elderly applicants desirous of getting housing in the public housing projects who found it necessary to get naturalized in order to qualify.

We have been able to assist a number of the Philippine born servicemen of the United States Coast Guard or Navy Service in getting naturalized. They were those persons who had been in service some ten years but who had enlisted in the Philippines for this service. Regulations provide that on termination of their service, they are to leave the United States and are inelig ble for naturalization unless an entry as an immigrant is made. For a number of them who had married native born girls, we assisted them in obtaining immigrant visas by completing procedures and getting appointments for them with consuls in Canada. After their return from Canad and now having a recorded entry into the United States and being able to qualify with three years or more service in the Armed Forces, they were able to get naturalized as citizens of the United States.

For 141 persons, we filled forms to get duplicate naturalization certificates which were lost. For persons who derived citizenship, 581 applications were made. Election year, with the necessity of voters to produce evidence of citizenship in order to register to vote, reminds individuals more forcibly of this need.

NEW RULING FOR NATURALIZED CITIZENS

Angelika Schneider, a Massachusetts resident who appealed her case to the Supreme Court, won a favorable decision regarding her citizenship which will affect some 40,000 citizens of the United States. The regulations and manner of procedure of restoration of "lost citizenship" is still being worked out by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and we have had many inquiries about this decision.

On May 18, 1964, the United States Supreme Court, in a far-reaching decision in Schneider v. Rusk, declared unconstitutional the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act expatriating naturalized citizens who have resided continuously for three years in their native country. The court, by vote of five to three, with one Justice abstaining, found the provision in violation of the due process clause of the United States Constitution.

The impact of the decision, and the number of people affected cannot be estimated at this time. Not only does it affect naturalized citizens presently living abroad, but also the children, and in some cases, the grandchildren of naturalized citizens who may have died abroad long ago and who had been found expatriated under the provision. If the children were born to American citizens, they derived citizenship from their parents, and they, in turn may have conferred citizenship upon their children. Because of the various changes of United States nationality laws over the years, many problems may arise from this ruling.

The appellant, a German national by birth, came to the United States with her parents when a small child. She derived United States citizenship at the age of

sixteen through her mother. During her college years, she studied abroad, became engaged and married a German national. Thereafter, she resided in Germany for more than three years. She made two visits to the United States. Two of her four children are dual nationals (persons born abroad of parents one of whom is a United States citizen who prior to the birth of the child was physically present in the United States for not less than ten years, at least five of which were after the age of fourteen). The other two children were born after Mrs. Schneider had been denied her passport and had been declared expatriated. She sued for a declaratory judgment in the District Court for the District of Colombia and that Court held against her. The decision was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The Court, in an opinion which for its importance is comparatively brief, found the provision unconstitutional.

PENDING IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

No new immigration legislation was enacted last year. Since the enactment of of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, numerous organizations have urged changes in the laws. Of special concern has been the revision of the national origins quota system which allocated quotas to countries based on ancestry of the population in the United States in 1920. Bills with this objective have been introduced in every session of Congress. Most of them, however, also contained proposals for revision of other aspects in the law, both minor and important.

No bill with general revision aspects has received so much consideration until this year when many bills introduced by single sponsorship and others like S.1932 sponsored by some 27 Senators, or other bills, introduced in the House of Representatives sponsored by over 50 Representatives. Another bill sponsored by the Administration received much attention. Hearings by the several Judiciary Committees were held and many persons gave testimony both for the bills and some against. The Attorney General of the United States, The Secretary of State, Secretary of Labor, appeared in favor of revision. However, it appears at this time that the possibility of enactment of an immigration law revision is very dim this year.

In general, the proposals are concerned with a gradual elimination of the national origin quota system over a period of five years. The National Origins quota system is the system under which each country outside the Western Hemisphere has a specific number - a quota - of immigrants admitted to the United States yearly. This allocation is given to each country as its proportion of the total - equal to the proportion of the white population in the United States in 1920, whose national origin was attributed to that particular country.

Great Britain, for instance, gets 65,361 of the total quota of roughly 157,000 (of which it usually uses only about 40%). Poland, on the other hand, get 6,488; Italy, 5,666; Hungary, 865; and Greece, 308 (all of which have heavily oversubscribe quotas).

Under the present law, the minimum quota for any country is 100. Moreover, persons of one-half Asian ancestry, unlike all others, regardless of place of birth are chargeable to the quota assigned to the Asian area from which they originally derived by their Asian ancestry.

There is no numerical limitation on admission of persons born in the Western Hemisphere, except for those from colonies or such former colonies as Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago. The present annual quota is approximately 157,000.

The major changes proposed in several of the bills are: Abolishment of the national origins quota system over a five year period in the following manner: It reduces each quota by 20% a year; that is, 20% the first year; 40% the second year; 60% the third year; 80% the fourth year, so that by the end of the fifth year there are no country quotas.

The numbers that become available by the annual reduction in quotas plus all unused numbers of the prior years go into a quota reserve pool. Numbers within the pool are to be allocated on a first come first served basis with priorities for persons with skills and close relatives.

Priorities in the present law prevail with certain exceptions as follows: Parents of United States citizens get nonquota status and the preference category has added to it (a) parents of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence and (b) qualified quota immigrants capable of performing specified functions for which a shortage of capable and willing persons exists in the United States.

No quota area can receive more than 10% of the total or 16,500, except that during the first five years no country shall have its present quota reduced by more than the annual 20% authorized.

Establish minimum quotas of 200 for each quota area instead of 100. This would increase to 165,000 the immigrants permitted to enter the United States instead of the present 156,987.

Extend Western Hemisphere nonquota status to all independent countries as Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

Persons entitled to first preference category will no longer have to have employment assurances to enter the United States.

Eliminate discrimination against Asians - repealing the Asian-Pacific Triangle.

In speaking for the revision of the Immigration Laws, Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, assured the Committee that the proposed changes would not have an adverse effect on the labor market in the United States. He said, among other things: "In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the flow of immigrants into the United States helped satisfy the labor needs of our developing industries such as coal mining, apparel and transportation. In contrast, a greater percentage of immigrants entering this country during the past two decades have been professional and technical-worker category. Under the present law, approximately 8,600 quota immigrants entering the labor market are craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers. The proposed revision would bring this category up to about 13,800 representing about one of every five worker immigrants. We have benefited greatly from the diversified education training and knowledge brought here by immigrants. During the

1952-1961 period, the United States profited when some 14,000 immigrant physicians and surgeons and about 28,000 nurses helped alleviate the shortage of trained personnel in the critical medical field. Some 4,900 chemists and nearly 1,100 physicists contributed their technical knowhow to industry and government. Fifteen of the United States Nobel prize winners in the field of chemistry and physics were foreign-born. More than 12,000 immigrant technicians, the vitally needed men and women who assist and support scientists and engineers, were also admitted during the 1952-1961 period. About 9,000 machinists and 7,000 tool and die makers added their skills to our supply of craftsmen."

Any change in legislation affecting immigrants in this State, with its high proportion of foreign born, casts the prospect of the many continued services which we shall be called upon to perform.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Cooperation with many private and public social agencies continue to our mutual benefit in exchange of special technical information regarding social work problems and information on citizenship and immigration procedure. We are fortunate to have good relationship and expert assistance from the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service Office in Boston. Cooperation with teachers and adult civic groups, supervisors and directors, continue.

Leaders of foreign speaking groups have called on us for assistance and explanation of immigration and citizenship laws and encouragement towards naturalization. The work of the office has been explained before groups and addresses on radio and once in a television program. As a member of the National Organization - American Immigration and Citizenship Conference - and Social Worker organizations, we participate in their many programs.

Our booklet, recently revised, "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES and QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN PREPARATION FOR NATURALIZATION EXAMINATION" received wide distribution. Each applicant we assist for citizenship is given a copy. Some 10,000 copies are distributed yearly to many schools for use in citizenship classes, to libraries, as well as to various courts having naturalization hearings, civic groups and through all our District Offices.

We conduct no publicity campaigns and the ever increasing calls for our services attests to the fulfillment of the duties of the Division of Immigration and Americanization as designated in the law under which the Division operates:

> "The Division of Immigration and Americanization shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization."

PROJECTIONS

The growth of services given has not been matched by increase in staff in this Division. This is particularly evident in the Boston Office where the staff of nine, four of whom are social workers, work on the many problems of newcomers, immigration and citizenship. Retirement of a social worker two years ago left a vacancy which has never been filled and there is intensive need, not only of this replacement, but for at least an additional social worker to relieve the tension and stress of the demands for services where applicants have to wait sometimes an hour for their turn. Our present difficulty is giving adequate service with an inadequate staff. A public office like ours meets difficulties in attempts to limit intake.

The need for our services reflects the changes and tensions which Federal Laws make in the pattern of living for those from other lands. Integration of the newcomer is still a major personal problem. Difficulties in family reunions, technicalities of residence, immigration and citizenship laws all affect the foreign born person. The need for a State Office like ours is most apparent, and its use more constant. Education and knowledge of American ideals and principles is most important in the present day world tensions and "cold war" against Communism.

THE BOARD

Since its beginning, this Division has had the guidance and assistance of a Board of six members who hold business meetings monthly concerning policies and functions of the Division of Immigration and Americanization. They serve without remuneration. The term of office is three years and two members are appointed annually by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Through the years, we have had the guidance and concern and interest of many dedicated community leaders of many ethnic origins.

Such a person was Mrs. Clementina Langone who, continuously, for over fifteen years, gave dedicated service in behalf of so many persons. With a deep feeling of loss of her great leadership, her passing away on April 20, 1964 is memorialized.

The present Board of the Division of Immigration and Americanization consists of the following members:

Mrs. Gemma Valenti, Medford - Chairman
Mrs. Edith M. Brickman, Brookline
Mrs. Carol Offenbach, Melrose
Mr. Robert Patenaude, North Adams
Mrs. Mary Twomey, Belmont

FALL RIVER OFFICE

A total of 3,722 services to clients was rendered by the Fall River Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964. This figure represents an increase over the previous fiscal year. It also served thirty-three separate localities in Southeastern Massachusetts. The report shows an increase of individuals served, covering a wide and complex variety of problems.

The most distressing problem this office must contend with, is the small Portuguese quota. Portuguese ethnic clients consist of more than two-thirds of our workload due to the influx of Portuguese Nationals who have located in the New Bedford area during the past ten or more years. This small Portuguese quota separates families coldly and arbitrarily. For years, husbands, wives and little children are separated from each other. This problem has worsened in the past two or more years and unless Congressional legislation, such as H.R. 12305 or H.R. 7700 is acted upon by the 88th Congress, hardships rather than simple humanity will be served.

The Cuban Refugees who fled from the Castro Regime and entered the United States apparently did not, to any degree, locate in the Southeastern Massachusetts area. One section in the City of New Bedford has felt an influx of Puerto Ricans and Cape Verdian Portuguese Nationals. In this area there are approximately forty-to-fifty nuns who have fled Castro's Cuba and have opened convents and schools in New Bedford, Fairhaven, Mattapoisett and Provincetown. These schools are attended mainly by Puerto Rican Nationals and Cape Verdian Portuguese citizens.

Many of the nuns are natives of Spain and this constitutes a problem of adjusting their immigration status through first preference visa petitions and then application for adjustment of their status under Section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

During the past fiscal year, this office completed 833 forms. The majority of these applications were citizenship and immigration forms which unite families. Newcomer letters were sent to hundreds of new immigrants destined to reside within this district. These letters welcomed the new immigrant to our Commonwealth and advised them of the purpose of our office and the services available to them in adjusting their lives in the United States. The response and inquiries concerning these newcomer letters was most gratifying.

During the past fiscal year, this Agent addressed numerous small gatherings in the Fall River area. Participation on the "WALE" Radio Program "Sounding Board" was for an hour and one half. The interview consisted telling of the work in this office in the field of immigration and citizenship. There was a question and answer period from local residents via telephone concerning specific problems that they desired to have answered. I also spoke before the local chapter of the "I Am An American Day Club" and was the principal speaker at the Adult Education graduation program in Fall River.

The Southeastern Massachusetts area office has always had excellent facilities for the non-English speaking newcomers. There has been in this area a definite, open welcome towards the newcomer on the part of teachers, supervisors and school administrators to enroll these people in the local classes for English training.

The Southeastern Massachusetts area is now on the threshhold of a broad and bright new future in the field of education with the building of the Southeastern Massachusetts Technical College located in Dartmouth, offering excellent opportunities for higher learning to the sons and daughters of these newcomers.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The fiscal year 1963-64 ended on a note of hope and expectation. Refugees from Cuba are looking forward to the day when either their relatives still in Cuba can join them or when Cuba will again be free. Immigrants from southern Europe are anxiously scanning the daily newspapers, hoping for Congressional action on pending legislation to alleviate the immigration laws so they may be reunited with their families.

We in the Lawrence District Office are not merely witness to these hopes and frustrations. Rather, we are the motivating factor, since we serve as advisers, dispensers of information, representatives, secretaries and sympathetic listeners.

Although the Cuban crisis of last year has faded, its repercussions are still reverberating through our office. Out of necessity, this Agent has even become conversant in Spanish! Although "hope springs eternal" in the hearts of many Cubans a number of them have become resigned to the fact that they will be in the United States for some time. Consequently, the two services most frequently rendered last year for the Cuban refugees were first, the preparation of forms and the arrangement of appointments with the United States Consuls in Canada for the issuance of immigration visas, and secondly, the completion of affidavits of support to bring to the United States relatives who had fled from Cuba to Spain or to Mexico.

Although Cubans took 22% of our time, the remaining 78% involved natives of approximately 72 other countries. The predominant subject among these people dealt with the immigration quota and its restrictions. Among the many groups seeking assistance and advice in immigration matters were officials and foreign students at Lowell Technological Institute. This Agent spent one day at the school meeting with foreign students and helping them to resolve whatever problems on immigration they may have; giving information and assistance because of knowledge of the laws and procedures affecting them.

A gamut of emotions was observed at the Lawrence office last year: heartbreak, tragedy, joy and humor. There was the heartbreak of continued separation of father and married daughter still in Poland due to quota restrictions; there was the tragedy of the Greek mother returning alone to Greece after bringing her desperately ill son to the Childrens' Hospital in Boston where even the skill of our famed surgeons could not save the child's life; there was the joy and pride of admission to American citizenship of an elderly woman who has been in the United States for 60 years and who never had dared apply thinking she had to know how to read and write in English until we advised her of the 1952 law exempting her; also, there was the humor of the handsome, unmarried visitor from Italy who thought we should start a matrimonial agency on the side so visitors could stay in this country.

Citizenship played an important part in the services rendered by our office last year. This agent was principal speaker at the graduation exercises of the Lawrence English and Americanization classes at Lawrence High School. This Agent also participated actively in the naturalization ceremonies held in Lowell and attended all the naturalization sessions at the Superior Court in Lawrence.

All our news releases were graciously publicized by the Lawrence and Lowell newspapers and radio stations. A high level of cooperation continued and is continuing between this office and all the public and private agencies with whom we came in contact. Newcomers to this area were welcomed by letter and those who had problems not related to immigration or citizenship were referred to the proper resources.

Last May, this Agent experienced a real thrill. The Cuban refugees in Lawrence have formed a Cubans-in-exile club and on May 22, they invited me to attend an affair they were holding. I arrived late and the hall was filled. I stood in the back, listening to the main speaker, a professor from Merrimack College in North Andover, Massachusetts. The president of the club was seated next to the speaker, and as soon as he saw me, he arose and whispered something to the professor who stopped his speech. Then, pointing to me, the president motioned me to go sit next to him. As I started to walk up the aisle, I understood him when he announced in Spanish: "Mr. Ansara, representative of the Immigration Office in Lawrence". Immediately, everyone in the hall stood and applauded. They continued clapping enthusiastically until I reached the front and sat down. I knew they were not applauding me, personally. I was a symbol, and this was their way of saying: "Thank you, America."

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

In the year ending June 30, 1964, a total of 3,715 recorded services were given by the branch office at Springfield. Individuals from 49 localities in the four western counties came to us and we had correspondence from 54 former residents now residing in other parts of the United States who came to our community upon their arrival in this country.

Our clients included 54 different nationality groups. French-Canadians led this classification with the next largest categories being United States-born persons, natives of Italy, Germany and Poland.

Last year 651 letters were sent to newly arrived immigrant families destined to our district. Responses from them and personal contacts with them were indeed rewarding. We have counseled them and aided many to adjust to their new way of life in America. All expressed their gratitude at the thought of having an agency such as ours to welcome them and to which they can come to obtain the many technical services offered to them by this Commonwealth.

Many of the applicants for naturalization required urgent attention - some because of employment and others because they were dependents of Air Force Personnel about to go overseas. The majority of certificates of citizenship were made for small children born abroad while their fathers were stationed overseas with our Armed Forces.

On July 8, we witnessed the naturalization of a gentleman who was born in 1911 in a country now classified as one behind the Iron Curtain. He gained considerable publicity, internationally, because of his manner of escape from his homeland. He first came to our attention in 1957 after he was temporarily admitted to this country. This office assisted him in obtaining an immigrant visa at Montreal, Canada, to enter the United States for permanent residence. At the time of the preparation of his application for citizenship, he asked the district agent to be one of his witnesses. He felt that it would be an honor to be sponsored for citizenship by a representative of the agency that did so much for him during the time that he has lived in this country. He was greatly disappointed to learn that the agent would not qualify.

Cuban Refugees in our area have sought our aid in becoming permanent residents of this country. We aided them by making the necessary arrangements for them to obtain appointments at the American Consulate at Montreal, Canada to obtain immigrant visas.

One such case concerned a lady and her three small children paroled into the United States in 1962. All were born in Cuba. This woman has a husband who was born in Lebanon - a resident of Cuba for many years and at present resides in Spain.

Immigration work has been frustrating at times because of the inability of so many people to have immediate members of their families join them in the United States. Our clients definitely appear to be in a position to financially give these people a better way of life here and to relieve them of some of their hardships. We have assisted all in preparing, when possible, petitions, affidavits, etc., hoping that, in the near future, families abroad may qualify for visas to come to the United States.

It is hoped that the present Congress may give favorable consideration to revising and modernizing our Immigration Laws which will permit the reuniting of families. If it does, we can anticipate an increase in our work of assisting residents of our area in executing the required applications to sponsor relatives.

During the year, publicity was given in our local press concerning activities, as well as important information of benefit to the non-citizen. Contacts were made with the teachers of Adult Education to whom we refer so many of our new immigrants. Additional publicity concerning the duties and functions of the Division as contained in a bulletin of information prepared by our Supervisor was sent to racial groups and agencies not circularized the previous year.

Attendance at Court for final naturalization hearings lends precedence to the function of this agency.

Excellent cooperation has been manifested throughout the year in our relations with other public and private agencies. It is a great source of satisfaction to us to learn by these contacts that we are fulfilling the functions required of us under the law that established our Agency. We are particularly pleased with the splendid cooperation received from the very courteous and efficient personnel in the local office of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

WORCESTER OFFICE

Worcester County, including the City of Worcester, often referred to as the "Heart of the Commonwealth", with only a small airport and no seaport has a number of resident foreign stock, approximating the high 40% average for the state of Massachusetts.

During the year 3,319 individuals came into the office to have 5,247 forms completed and services performed, concerning immigration, Americanization and travel. These people consist of foreign stock descent, native parentage, and non-immigrants, such as visitors, refugee-parolees from Cuba, students, trainees, and exchange visitors.

There has been an increase of persons in the latter group in this area. The Cubans move here after living temporarily at Miami, Florida. We are assisting a number of them with visa applications through the United States Consulate General, Montreal, Canada. This type of a case has been averaging 6 months to a year for completion; lately the Consul has been placing the names on an Administrative Waiting List, due to receiving applications faster than they could be processed, which causes a further delay and an ncrease in our pending cases. Some of them are employed as doctors and dentists in state and public institutions, where their services are urgently required.

It appears that the American Consuls overseas have eased their restrictions on issuing visitors visas, consequently inhabitants here are requesting friends and relatives to visit them more freely, also to see the New York World's Fair. We assist with the necessary Visitor's Affidavit of Support.

The schools, hospitals and institutions are prone to accept students, trainees and exchange visitors. We advise these non-immigrants concerning the procedure to apply for extensions of stay and apply for admission or re-admission to the United States as immigrants under the first preference under the quota for their country, that is, those whose services are determined to be needed in the United States. There has been an increasing number of exchange visitor nurses coming from the Philippines, and student engineers from India. One unusual case involves one of these nurses who should leave the United States for two years after completing her exchange visitor program, but due to marriage to a Filipino man serving in the United States Navy for 17 years, she is being allowed to remain here under "Docket Control", and performs her needed services as a nurse while he is a seaman.

The world renown Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in the field of steroid biology, is in the process of expanding. As many as 100 scientists and students from other lands spend varying periods at the Foundation each year. Most of them call concerning immigration questions, and we have assisted some of them with their Applications for Waiver and Adjustment of Status. These cases are usually drawn out and quite complicated. Most likely, this expansion should require more scientists from other countries, and services from our office.

Finally, Worcester has an International Center with the Rotary providing finances, a full-time staff worker and incidental expenses and the Young Women's Christian Association an office. The District Agent and his wife attended the official opening night. It was a colorful affair with many flags; numerous international visitors in native dress mingled with the public in the full auditorium and two Scotsmen played bagpipes at the entrance of the new Y.W.C.A. building. The attendance shows the community acceptance of people of another ethnic background, and a project of this type. Quoting the Executive Director that the following will be provided: "A center of hospitality, special parties, dances and teas; opportunities for international friends to be entertained in American homes, a teaching program in English and other needed subjects, a friendly greeting to first-time international visitors and solutions to problems faced by international visitors". She came into our office with some of them and continues to refer others.

Other measures of public relations by the District Agent were: attending a luncheon meeting in the city concerning immigration proposals to revise the national origins quota system, appearing on a television show and being re-elected an officer in a club.

The Worcester Jewish Federation sponsored the meeting, with Mrs. Murphy, Director of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, New York City, being the main speaker. Topics discussed were a historical review of the national origins system, current congressional and presidential bills for changes, some of the scenes behind the news, the need for revisions, and procedures for interested persons to contact congressmen, to show the interest of the public in these proposals. Social, religious, and labor groups were represented here from the Worcester and Boston areas.

This Agent took part in a television program with the Immigration Board and the Boston League of Women Voters. Mrs. George S. Tattan, Supervisor of Social Service, Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of Immigration and Americanization, was the guest speaker on the "Expert Opinion" television show, Boston, Massachusetts and then she answered questions regarding Immigration and Citizenship.

The Agent was re-elected Vice-President of the Monday Evening Club for another year, a local organization numbering 180 for persons in public contact work and the social field. Agencies they represent not only send their clients to our office, but we also have to know the proper agency where to refer ours, in each particular situation.

STATISTICAL DETAIL

For the Fiscal Year 7/1/63 - 6/30/64

ALL OFFICES

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	WORCESTER	SPRING-FIELD	TOTAL
I. INFORMATION	6279	1770	2857	3325	2179	16,410
1. Booklets, forms, blanks	1572	419	106	291	350	2,738
2. Citizenship	431	658	590	950	761	3,390
3. Immigration	3723	463	1901	1298	852	8,237
4. Travel	119	34	175	777	165	1,270
5. Other	434	196	85	9	51	775
II. FORMS FILLED	5801	833	1379	950	739	9,702
6. AR-11	215	36	122	86	54	513
7. DSP-70	222	9	20	3	8	262
8. DSP-78(Cuban Waiver)	4	-	-	-	-	4
9. FS-497	277	5	55	15	12	364
10. FS-510	255	8	70	10	7	350
11. G-28	202	22	18	11	-	253
12. I-53	862	114	540	267	70	1,853
13. I-90	225	31	23	28	39	346
14. I-129B	2	-	1	-	-	3
15. I-130	618	117	65	61	52	913
16. I-131	115	5	11	16	13	160
17. I-140	6	-	6	1	-	13
18. I-191	1	1	-	-	-	2
19. I-212(Per. to reenter after Dep.)	3	1	-	-	-	4
20. I-243(Removal to native country	4	-	-	1	-	5
21. I-256A	4	1	3	-	-	8
22. I-290A	3	1	-	-	1	5
23. I-484	24	-	3	-	-	27
24. I-485(Registry)	14	5	7	3	3	32
25. I-485(Sec. 245)	251	27	24	10	21	333
26. I-506	29	5	9	1	2	46
27. I-539	261	92	64	81	44	542
28. I-550	36	1	3	1	9	50
29. I-591	4	1	-	-	-	5
30. I-600	7	15	-	-	2	24
31. I-601	5	-	-	-	-	5
32. I-612(Exch.Student Waiver)	2	-	1	-	-	3
33. Other Immig Forms	135	21	100	28	3	287
34. N-300	129	9	14	8	21	181
35. N-400	1255	185	123	223	236	2,022
36. N-401	1	-	2	-	2	5
37. N-402	97	46	4	12	14	173
38. N-426	31	3	1	-	5	40
39. N-458	-	-	-	-	1	1
40. N-565	100	4	13	9	15	141
41. N-577	1	-	-	-	1	2
42. N-585	74	1	5	10	9	99
43. N-600	322	52	64	53	90	581
44. Other Natur. Forms	5	15	8	12	5	45

	BOSTON	FALL RIVER	LAWRENCE	WORCESTER	SPRING-FIELD	TOTAL
III. EXECUTION OF AFFIDAVITS	2402	349	235	349	185	3,520
45. Affidavit of Support	2090	122	139	257	102	2,710
46. Affidavit of Facts	38	8	40	8	2	96
47. Certificate of Identity	42	-	2	1	5	50
48. U.S.S.R. Exit Permit	16	-	-	1	-	17
49. Polish Assurance	18	-	10	28	-	56
50. Bulgarian Affidavit	3	-	-	-	-	3
51. Other Notarial	195	219	44	54	76	588
IV. OTHER SERVICES	8537	483	1213	460	284	10,977
52. Change of Status (Cards)	633	33	101	24	35	826
53. Appearance at Hearings	207	20	6	3	1	237
54. Interpretation & Trans.	1213	14	98	130	-	1,455
55. Letters	6481	366	900	303	246	8,296
56. Other	3	50	108	-	2	163
V. INTERVIEW	1979	287	78	163	328	2,835
57. Newcomer Interview	1979	287	78	163	328	2,835
T O T A L	24,998	3,722	5,762	5,247	3,715	43,444

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ALL OFFICES
7/1/63-6/30/64

ETHNIC AND NATIONALITY STATISTICS

		Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	Worcester	Spring-field	TOTAL
1.	Albania	59	-	1	115	2	177
2.	Algeria	7	-	-	-	3	10
3.	Antigua	19	-	-	2		21
4.	Arabia	-	-	2	-	-	2
5.	Argentina	285	-	13	29	7	334
6.	Armenia (R. or T.)	14	-	103	84	2	203
7.	Australia	30	-	7	6	3	46
8.	Austria	101	2	6	18	22	149
9.	Bahamas	20	-	-	-	-	20
10.	Barbados	266	-	-	6	38	310
11.	Belgium	61	-	24	12	33	130
12.	Bermuda	44	2	-	20	13	79
13.	Bolivia	53	-	19	-	-	72
14.	Brazil	153	36	5	1	4	199
15.	Br. Guiana	17	-	-	1	-	18
16.	Bulgaria	52	-	-	1	-	53
17.	Canada	3381	211	840	586	566	5,584
18.	Ceylon	4	-	6	-	-	10
19.	Chile	44	-	13	11	-	68
20.	China	665	155	37	61	10	928
21.	Colombia	209	4	14	3	4	234
22.	Costa Rica	67	-	3	-	6	76
23.	Cuba	2415	10	1284	194	68	3,971
24.	Cyprus	-	-	3	-	4	7
25.	Czechoslovakia	74	-	7	14	10	105
26.	Danzig	1	-	1	-	-	2
27.	Denmark	34	4	3	10	8	59
28.	Dominican Republic	101	-	24	12	-	137
29.	Ecuador	52	-	67	-	7	126
30.	Egypt	90	10	47	14	9	170
31.	El Salvador	21	-	-	-	-	21
32.	England	517	69	117	132	180	1,015
33.	Estonia	13	3	10	2	-	28
34.	Finland	56	-	4	37	2	99
35.	Formosa	7	-	-	1	3	11
36.	France	222	29	81	78	86	496
37.	Germany	668	73	194	186	291	1,412
38.	Ghana	29	-	-	-	-	29
39.	Greece	846	44	450	205	161	1,706
40.	Guatemala	33	-	1	-	1	40
41.	Haiti	143	-	3	1	-	147
42.	Honduras	92	-	-	-	-	92
43.	Hong Kong	12	-	3	16	-	31
44.	Hungary	279	20	68	86	28	481
45.	Iceland	7	9	-	-	1	17
46.	India	94	3	90	57	14	258
47.	Indonesia	47	-	2	10	6	65
48.	Iran	54	-	8	10	-	72
49.	Iraq	15	-	6	1	6	28
50.	Ireland	1434	15	55	178	181	1,863
51.	Israel	33	9	26	4	2	74
52.	Italy	4035	63	695	1082	359	6,234

		Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	Worcester	Spring-field	TOTAL
53.	Jamaica	416	-	-	9	202	627
54.	Japan	93	27	2	40	88	250
55.	Jordan	19	-	15	8	7	49
56.	Kenya	2	-	3	2	1	8
57.	Korea	73	7	31	28	18	157
58.	Latvia	124	2	3	3	8	140
59.	Lebanon	131	35	301	71	60	598
60.	Liberia	22	-	-	-	-	22
61.	Libya	4	-	1	7	-	12
62.	Lithuania	266	8	48	127	11	460
63.	Macau	1	-	-	-	-	1
64.	Malaya	11	-	-	-	1	12
65.	Malta	2	-	-	-	-	2
66.	Mexico	85	5	37	3	9	139
67.	Monserrat	137	-	-	-	-	137
68.	Morocco	18	-	-	1	12	31
69.	Netherlands	126	5	4	32	26	193
70.	New Zealand	16	-	-	1	9	26
71.	Nicaragua	14	-	2	-	4	20
72.	Norway	53	52	-	19	10	134
73.	Other Countries	101	-	5	14	12	132
74.	Pakistan	2	-	5	-	-	7
75.	Palestine	19	1	25	5	1	51
76.	Panama	101	13	3	5	27	149
77.	Peru	98	-	-	-	6	104
78.	Philippines	282	16	8	42	9	357
79.	Poland	1087	167	286	564	239	2.343
80.	Portugal	777	2072	125	19	81	3,074
81.	Puerto Rico	15	-	3	6	12	36
82.	Rumania	59	3	7	14	1	84
83.	Saudi Arabia	1	-	-	-	-	1
84.	Scotland	211	18	41	43	89	402
85.	South Africa	22	2	-	-	2	26
86.	Spain	103	22	27	13	28	193
87.	Sudan	1	-	3	-	1	5
88.	Sweden	98	6	2	52	10	168
89.	Switzerland	105	-	5	11	7	128
90.	Syria	51	2	17	15	5	90
91.	Thailand	15	-	-	1	-	16
92.	Trinidad	16	-	-	-	11	27
93.	Turkey	172	1	33	55	15	276
94.	Ukraine	57	4	-	2	9	72
95.	U.S.S.R.	318	6	30	25	49	428
96.	United States	2436	469	331	702	470	4,408
97.	Uruguay	13	-	-	-	1	14
98.	Venezuela	42	-	15	5	7	69
99.	Vietnam	3	-	1	-	-	4
100.	Wales	13	-	-	2	6	21
101.	West Indies (Other)	70	-	-	-	-	70
102.	Yugoslavia	122	8	1	15	6	152
	TOTAL	24,998	3,722	5,762	5,247	3,715	43,444

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	Worcester	Spring-field	TOTAL
			L O C A L I T I E S			
Fiscal Year 7/1/63 - 6/30/64			ALL OFFICES			
Abington	28	-	-	-	-	28
Acton	18	-	5	-	-	23
Acushnet	3	12	-	-	-	15
Adams	9	-	-	-	4	13
Agawam	-	-	-	-	38	38
Amesbury	2	-	1	-	-	3
Amherst	11	-	-	-	22	33
Andover	5	-	171	-	-	176
Arlington	293	-	-	-	-	293
Ashland	7	-	-	-	-	7
Athol	4	-	-	7	-	11
Attleboro	5	41	-	-	-	46
Auburn	11	-	-	110	-	121
Avon	11	-	-	-	-	11
Ayer	81	-	7	2	-	90
Barnstable	12	28	-	-	-	40
Barre	-	-	-	3	-	3
Bedford	43	-	8	-	-	51
Belchertown	1	-	-	-	2	3
Bellingham	38	-	-	-	-	38
Belmont	266	-	-	-	2	268
Berkley	13	-	-	-	-	13
Beverly	87	-	9	-	-	96
Billerica	48	-	10	-	-	58
Blackstone	12	-	-	-	-	12
Blandford	-	-	-	-	2	2
Bolton	-	-	-	1	-	1
Boston	11,034	-	53	14	3	14,104
Bourne	11	7	-	-	-	18
Boylston	-	-	-	42	-	42
Braintree	54	-	-	-	-	54
Bridgewater	7	1	-	-	-	8
Brockton	221	-	2	-	-	223
Brookfield	-	-	-	27	-	27
Brookline	1,021	-	2	-	-	1,023
Burlington	60	-	-	-	-	60
Cambridge	1,657	-	3	1	-	1,661
Canton	27	5	-	-	-	32
Carlisle	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carver	2	-	-	-	-	2
Charlton	-	-	-	34	-	34
Chatham	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chelmsford	16	-	40	-	-	56
Chelsea	291	-	-	-	-	291
Chester	-	-	-	-	4	4
Chesterfield	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chicopee	4	-	-	-	585	589

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	Worcester	Spring-Field	TOTAL
Clinton	4	-	-	85	-	89
Cohasset	9	-	-	-	-	9
Concord	55	-	-	-	-	55
Danvers	14	-	13	-	-	27
Dartmouth	6	107	-	-	-	113
Dedham	86	-	-	-	-	86
Deerfield	-	-	-	-	2	2
Dennis	1	2	-	-	-	3
Dighton	-	10	-	-	-	10
Dover	8	-	-	-	-	8
Dracut	3	-	63	-	-	66
Dudley	-	-	-	99	-	99
Duxbury	12	-	-	-	-	12
East Bridgewater	5	-	-	-	-	5
East Brookfield	-	-	-	4	-	4
East Longmeadow	-	-	-	-	48	48
Easthampton	6	-	-	-	16	22
Easton	8	-	-	-	-	8
Edgartown	-	4	-	-	-	4
Everett	410	-	-	-	-	410
Fairhaven	9	70	-	-	-	79
Fall River	3	2,000	-	-	-	2,003
Falmouth	36	32	-	-	-	68
Fitchburg	16	-	-	50	-	66
Foxborough	17	-	-	-	-	17
Framingham	174	-	-	7	-	181
Franklin	14	-	-	-	-	14
Freetown	-	6	-	-	-	6
Gardner	11	-	-	64	-	75
Georgetown	1	-	1	-	-	2
Gloucester	54	-	-	-	-	54
Grafton	-	-	-	117	-	117
Granby	-	-	-	-	20	20
Great Barrington	2	-	-	-	1	3
Greenfield	6	-	-	-	3	9
Groton	5	-	-	-	-	5
Groveland	2	-	1	-	-	3
Hadley	-	-	-	-	12	12
Halifax	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hamilton	46	-	-	-	-	46
Hampden	-	-	-	1	6	7
Hanover	9	-	-	-	-	9
Hanson	4	-	-	-	-	4
Hardwick	-	-	-	4	1	5
Harvard	2	-	-	-	-	2
Harwich	2	-	-	-	-	2
Hatfield	17	-	-	-	7	24
Haverhill	23	-	396	-	-	419

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	Worcester	Spring-Field	TOTAL
Hingham	22	-	-	-	-	22
Holbrook	53	-	-	72	-	125
Holliston	9	-	-	-	-	9
Holyoke	6	-	-	-	337	343
Hopedale	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hopkinton	2	-	-	2	-	4
Hudson	19	-	5	12	-	36
Hull	65	-	-	-	-	65
Ipswich	22	-	3	-	-	25
Kingston	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lakeville	6	3	-	-	-	9
Lancaster	61	-	-	29	-	90
Lawrence	22	6	2694	-	-	2,722
Lee	1	-	-	-	4	5
Leicester	-	-	-	72	-	72
Lenox	3	-	-	-	1	4
Leominster	23	-	-	26	-	49
Leverett	-	-	-	-	8	8
Lexington	92	-	-	-	-	92
Lincoln	19	-	-	-	-	19
Littleton	31	-	5	-	-	36
Longmeadow	-	-	-	-	45	45
Lowell	53	-	1519	-	1	1,573
Ludlow	-	-	15	-	109	124
Lunenburg	2	-	-	1	-	3
Lynn	436	-	27	-	-	463
Lynnfield	23	-	-	-	-	23
Malden	304	-	-	-	-	304
Manchester	7	-	-	-	-	7
Mansfield	5	-	-	-	-	5
Marblehead	61	-	3	-	-	64
Marion	-	3	-	-	-	3
Marlborough	38	-	-	18	-	56
Marshfield	22	-	-	-	-	22
Mashpee	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mattapoisett	-	24	-	-	-	24
Maynard	22	-	-	1	-	23
Medfield	9	-	-	-	-	9
Medford	438	-	3	-	-	441
Medway	13	-	-	-	-	13
Melrose	102	-	-	-	-	102
Merrimac	2	-	32	-	-	34
Methuen	11	-	330	-	-	341
Middleborough	35	12	-	-	-	47
Middleton	9	-	-	-	-	9
Milford	4	-	-	113	-	117
Millbury	18	-	-	58	-	76
Millis	14	-	-	-	-	14

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	Worcester	Spring-Field	TOTAL
Milton	74	-	-	-	-	74
Monson	-	-	-	-	10	10
Montague	-	-	-	-	3	3
Monterey	3	-	-	-	3	6
Nahant	45	-	-	-	-	45
Nantucket	3	-	-	-	-	3
Natick	112	-	-	-	-	112
Needham	75	-	-	-	-	75
New Bedford	41	958	-	1	-	1,000
New Marlborough	-	-	-	-	2	2
Newbury	1	-	-	-	-	1
Newburyport	5	-	22	-	-	27
Newton	736	-	6	-	-	742
Norfolk	12	-	-	-	-	12
North Adams	4	-	90	-	15	109
North Attleborough	11	11	-	-	-	22
North Brookfield	-	-	-	1	-	1
North Reading	12	-	5	-	-	17
Northampton	2	-	-	1	22	25
Northborough	-	-	-	30	-	30
Northbridge	-	-	-	17	-	17
Norton	7	1	-	-	-	8
Norwell	5	-	-	-	-	5
Norwood	141	-	-	-	-	141
Orange	-	-	-	1	-	1
Orleans	2	-	-	-	-	2
Oxford	-	-	-	50	-	50
Palmer	-	-	-	-	32	32
Paxton	1	-	-	47	-	48
Peabody	137	-	2	-	-	139
Pembroke	25	-	-	-	-	25
Pepperell	2	-	8	-	-	10
Petersham	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pittsfield	6	-	-	-	41	47
Plainfield	1	-	-	-	-	1
Plainville	6	-	-	-	-	6
Plymouth	12	-	-	-	-	12
Princeton	-	-	-	2	-	2
Provincetown	1	-	-	-	-	1
Quincy	476	-	2	-	-	478
Randolph	50	-	-	-	-	50
Raynham	7	3	-	-	-	10
Reading	37	-	-	-	-	37
Rehoboth	2	-	-	-	-	2
Revere	307	-	-	-	-	307
Rochester	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rockland	46	-	-	-	-	46
Rockport	7	-	-	-	-	7
Rowley	3	-	-	-	-	3
Russell	-	-	-	-	8	8
Rutland	-	-	-	34	-	34

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	Worcester	Spring-field	TOTAL
Salem	135	-	16	-	-	151
Salisbury	4	-	4	-	-	8
Sandwich	1	-	-	-	-	1
Saugus	31	-	-	-	-	31
Scituate	114	-	-	-	-	114
Seekonk	-	9	-	-	-	9
Sharon	20	-	-	-	-	20
Sherborn	10	-	-	-	4	14
Shirley	5	-	-	-	-	5
Shrewsbury	-	-	-	213	-	213
Somerset	-	113	-	-	-	113
Somerville	992	3	-	-	-	995
South Hadley	1	-	-	-	44	45
Southampton	1	-	-	-	9	10
Southborough	2	-	-	3	-	5
Southbridge	17	-	-	113	-	130
Southwick	-	-	-	-	10	10
Spencer	7	-	-	45	-	52
Springfield	18	-	3	1	1985	2,007
Sterling	-	-	-	8	-	8
Stoneham	41	-	-	-	-	41
Stoughton	22	1	-	-	-	23
Stow	14	-	-	-	-	14
Sturbridge	7	-	-	8	-	15
Sudbury	23	-	-	-	-	23
Sutton	-	-	-	3	-	3
Swampscott	59	-	-	-	-	59
Swansea	-	73	-	-	-	73
Taunton	28	113	-	-	-	141
Templeton	10	-	-	2	-	12
Tewksbury	22	-	10	-	-	32
Topsfield	10	-	-	-	-	10
Tyngsborough	6	-	3	-	-	9
Upton	-	-	-	1	-	1
Uxbridge	3	-	-	94	-	97
Wakefield	96	-	12	-	-	108
Walpole	92	-	8	8	-	108
Waltham	542	-	-	1	-	543
Ware	-	-	2	-	3	5
Wareham	4	25	-	-	-	29
Watertown	502	-	6	-	-	508
Wayland	20	-	-	-	-	20
Webster	1	-	-	160	-	161
Wellesley	118	-	-	-	-	118
Wellfleet	18	3	-	-	-	21
Wenham	14	-	-	-	-	14
West Boylston	-	-	-	58	-	58
West Bridgewater	14	-	-	-	-	14
West Brookfield	-	-	-	14	3	17
West Newbury	4	-	-	-	-	4
West Springfield	-	-	-	-	102	102

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	Worcester	Spring-field	TOTAL
Westborough	6	-	-	32	-	38
Westfield	-	-	-	-	49	49
Westford	2	-	2	-	-	4
Westminster	1	-	-	-	-	1
Weston	71	-	-	-	-	71
Westport	-	33	-	-	-	33
Westwood	25	-	-	-	-	25
Weymouth	86	-	-	-	-	86
Whitman	3	3	-	-	27	33
Wilbraham	-	-	-	-	3	3
Williamsburg	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wilmington	20	-	2	-	-	22
Winchendon	3	-	-	-	-	3
Winchester	48	-	-	-	-	48
Winthrop	68	-	-	-	-	68
Woburn	86	-	-	-	-	86
Worcester	29	-	5	3211	1	3,246
Wrentham	22	-	-	-	-	22
Yarmouth	11	-	-	-	-	11
Out of State	487	-	133	10	54	684
T O T A L	24,998	3,722	5,762	5,247	3,715	43,444